

Electronic Supplementary Information

Folic Acid-Conjugated Hollow Mesoporous Silica/CuS Nanocomposites as a Difunctional Nanoplatform for Targeted Chemo-Photothermal Therapy of Cancer Cells

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Supplementary Figures and Tables

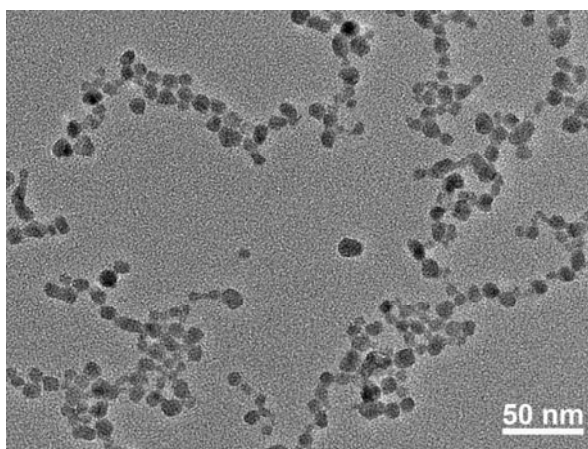


Fig. S1 TEM images of CuS NPs

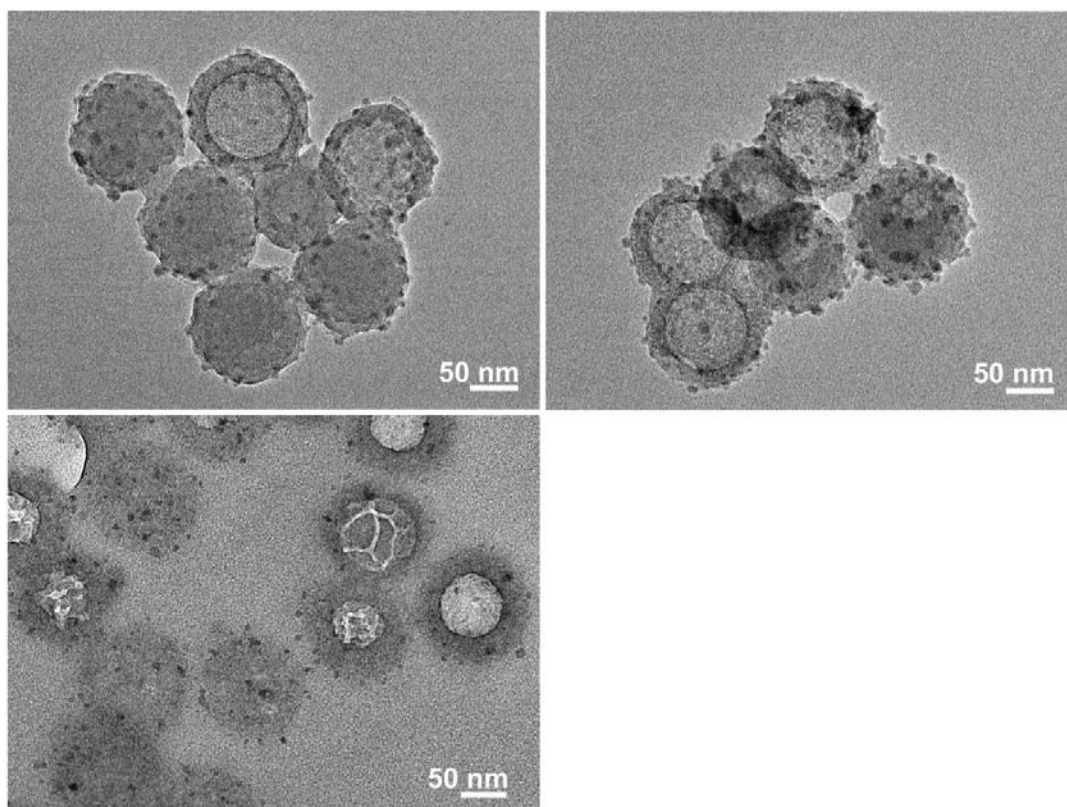


Fig. S2 TEM images of HmSiO₂-FA-CuS-PEG/DOX nanocomposites after dispersing in PBS (7.4) (a), PBS (pH 6.6)(b) and culture medium with 10% calf serum (c) for four days, respectively.

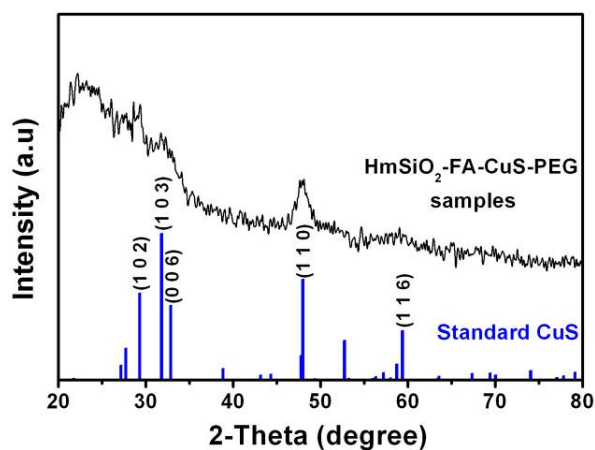


Fig. S3 XRD patterns of as-synthesized HmSiO₂-FA-CuS-PEG nanocomposites (upper) and the standard CuS powder from JCPDS file (lower).

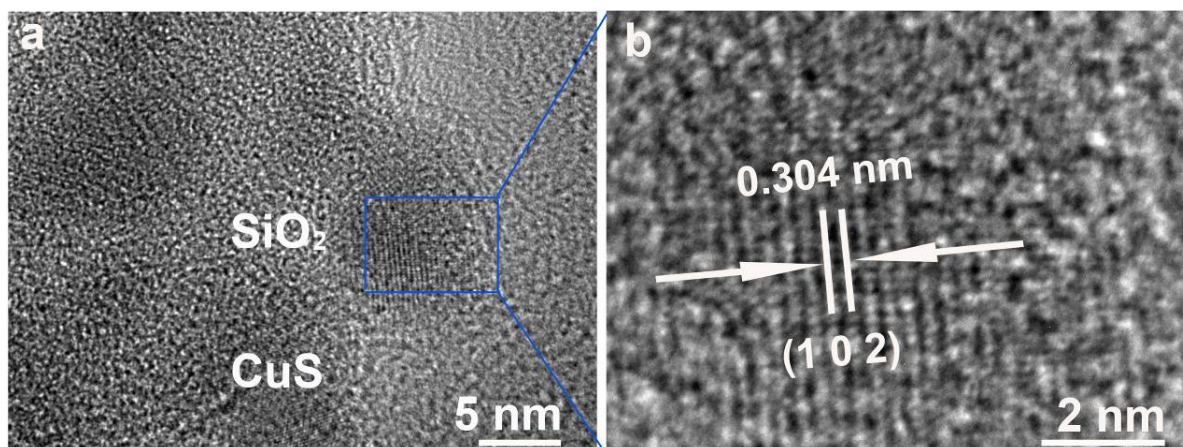


Fig. S4 (a) HRTEM images and (b) magnified HRTEM images of as-prepared HmSiO₂-FA-CuS-PEG.

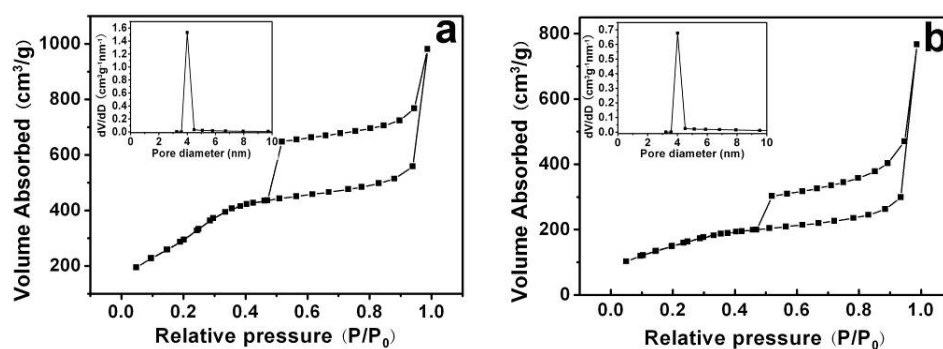


Fig. S5 (a) N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherms (inset: the pore diameter distribution) of SiO₂ nanospheres. (b) N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherms (inset: the pore diameter distribution) of these HmSiO₂-FA-CuS-PEG nanocomposites.

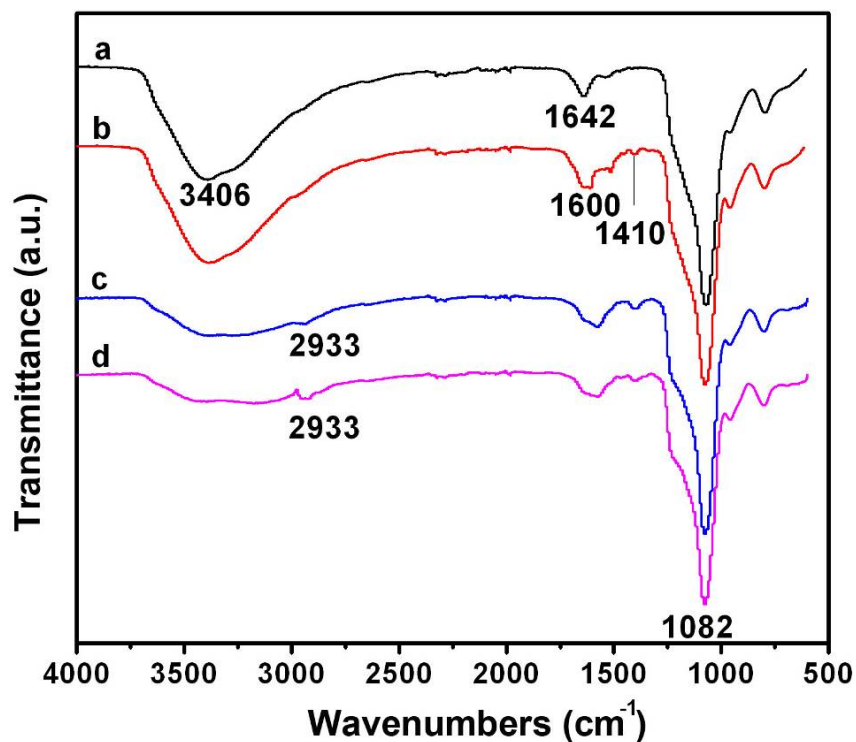


Fig. S6 FT-IR spectra of (a) HmSiO₂-NH₂, (b) HmSiO₂-FA, (c) HmSiO₂-FA-CuS and (d) HmSiO₂-FA-CuS-PEG nanocomposites.

Tab. S1 DOX loading content and entrapment efficiency of the HmSiO₂-FA-CuS-PEG nanocomposites.

HmSiO ₂ -FA-CuS- PEG (mg)	DOX (mL)	Loading Content(%)	Entrapment Efficiency (%)
5	1	9.4	96.3
5	2	17.3	97.2
5	3	23.8	96.6
5	4	29.3	96.4
5	5	33.7	94.4
5	6	37.7	93.7
5	8	44.4	92.7
5	10	49.3	90.4

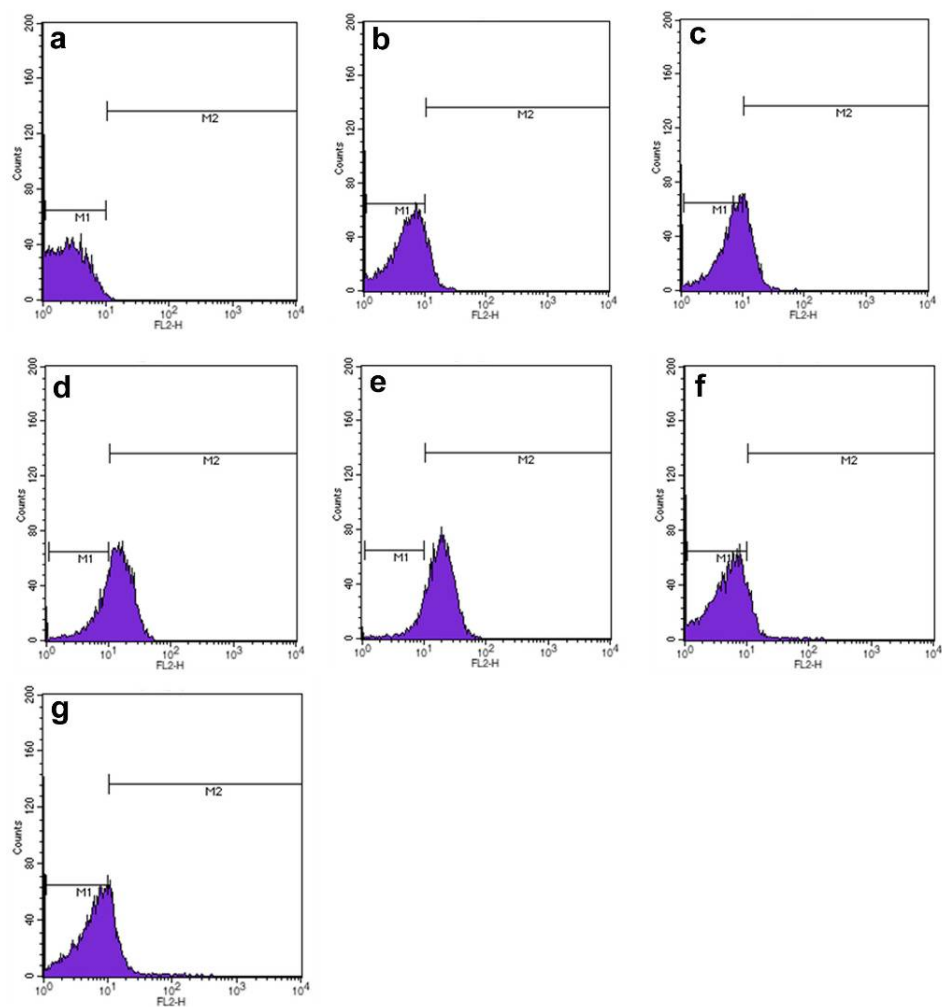


Fig. S7 Flow cytometry analysis of the control cells (a), HeLa cells incubated with 5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ and 8 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ of HmSiO₂-CuS-PEG/DOX (b,c), HmSiO₂-FA-CuS-PEG/DOX (d,e), HmSiO₂-FA-CuS-PEG/DOX (cells pre-incubated with FA) (f, g) for 3 h, respectively.

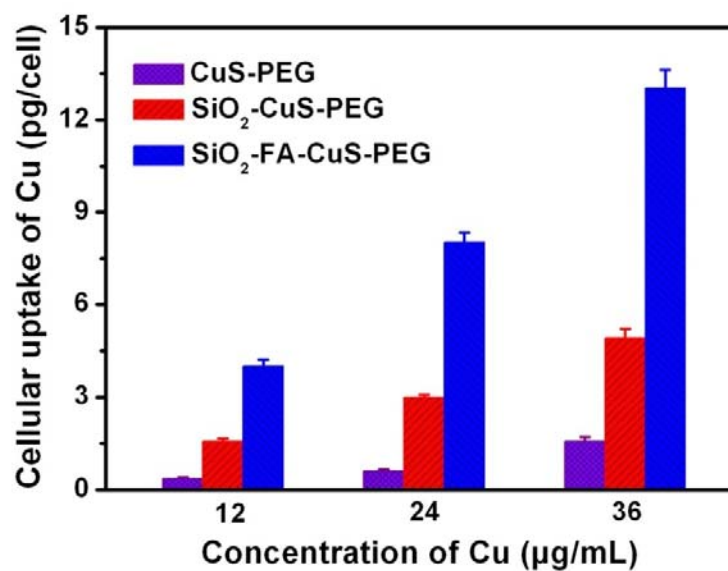


Fig. S8 The cellular uptake of CuS-PEG NPs, SiO₂-CuS-PEG nanocomposite and SiO₂-FA-CuS-PEG nanocomposite (concentrations of Cu are 12 µg/mL, 24 µg/mL and 36 µg/mL, respectively).